US006049785A

United States Patent [19]

Gifford

[11] Patent Number: 6,049,785

[45] Date of Patent: *Apr. 11, 2000

[54] **OPEN NETWORK PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING FOR AUTHENTICATION OF PAYMENT ORDERS BASED ON A CONFIRMATION ELECTRONIC MAIL MESSAGE**

[75] Inventor: **David K. Gifford**, Weston, Mass.

[73] Assignee: **Open Market, Inc.**, Burlington, Mass.

[*] Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

[21] Appl. No.: **09/033,442**

[22] Filed: **Mar. 2, 1998**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of application No. 08/563,745, Nov. 29, 1995, Pat. No. 5,724,424, which is a continuation of application No. 08/168,519, Dec. 16, 1993, abandoned.

[51] **Int. Cl.**[7] **G06F 15/30**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **705/39**; 705/26; 705/53; 705/75

[58] **Field of Search** 705/1, 26, 35, 705/39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 53, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 78

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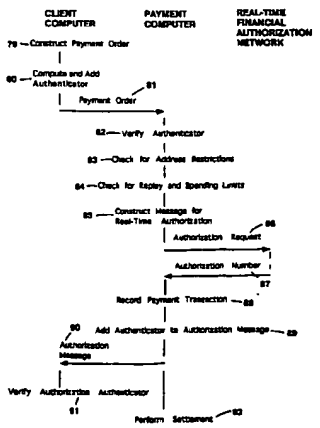
Assistant Examiner—Susanna Meinecke-Díaz
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Fish & Richardson PC

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A complete system for the purchasing of goods or information over a computer network is presented. Merchant computers on the network maintain databases of digital advertisements that are accessed by buyer computers. In response to user inquiries, buyer computers retrieve and display digital advertisements from merchant computers. A digital advertisement can further include a program that is interpreted by a buyer's computer. The buyer computers include a means for a user to purchase the product described by a digital advertisement. If a user has not specified a means of payment at the time of purchase, it can be requested after a purchase transaction is initiated. A network payment system performs payment order authorization in a network with untrusted switching, transmission, and host components. Payment orders are backed by accounts in an external financial system network, and the payment system obtains account authorizations from this external network in real-time. Payment orders are signed with authenticators that can be based on any combination of a secret function of the payment order parameters, a single-use transaction identifier, or a specified network address.

11 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



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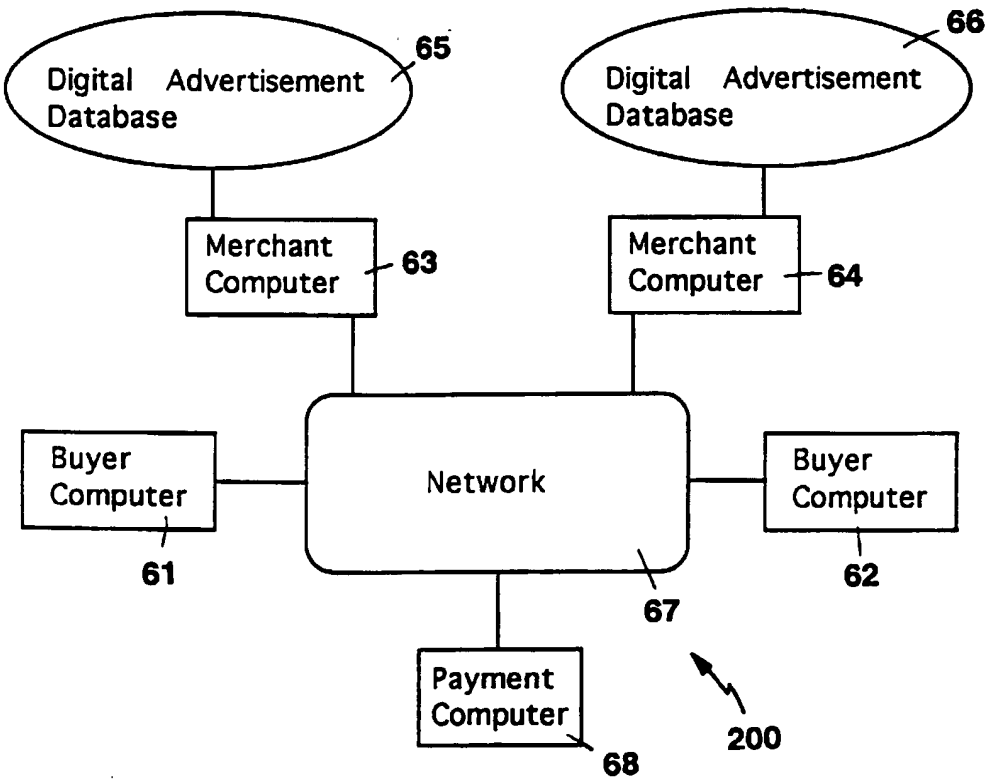
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Digital Advertisement Database
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Payment Computer
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FIG. 1

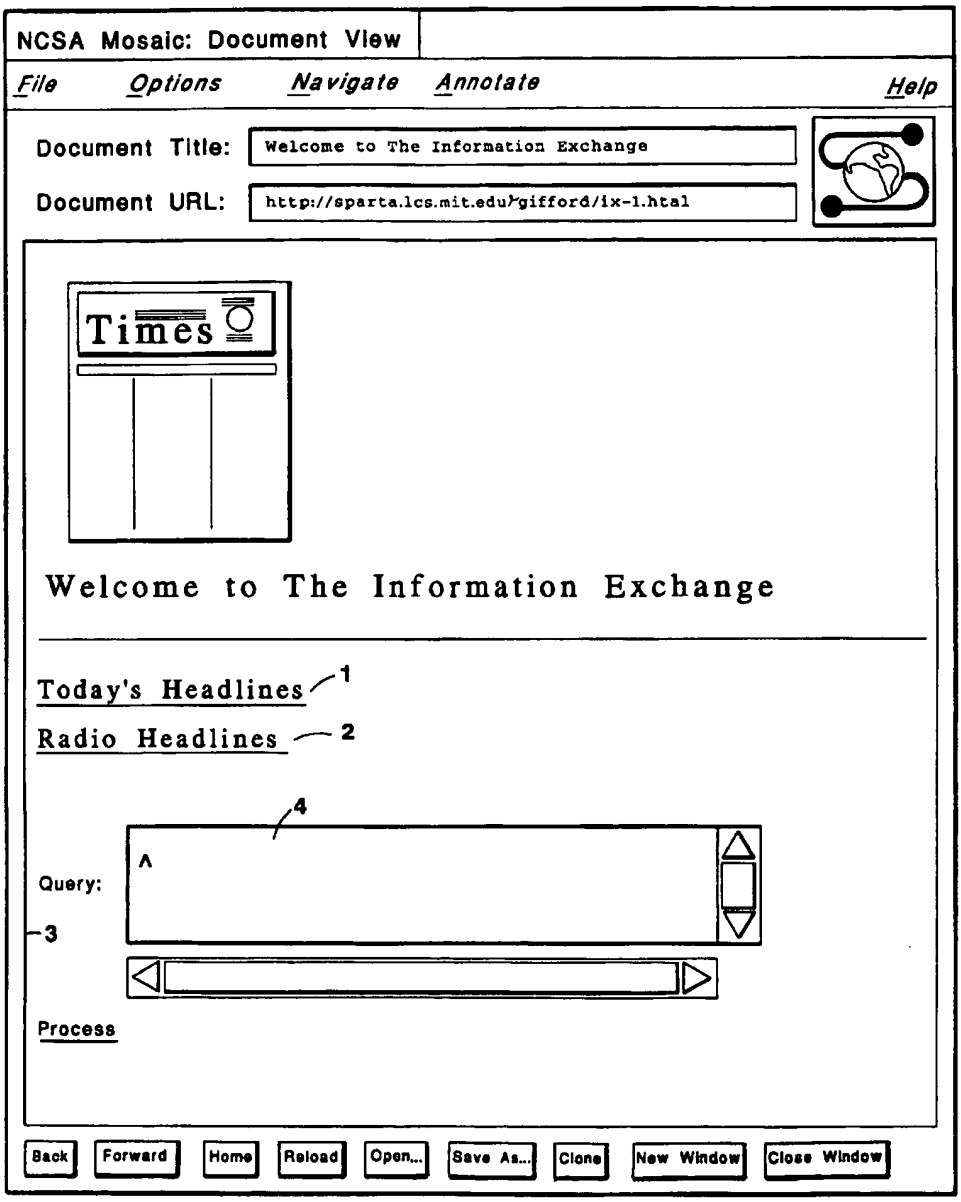
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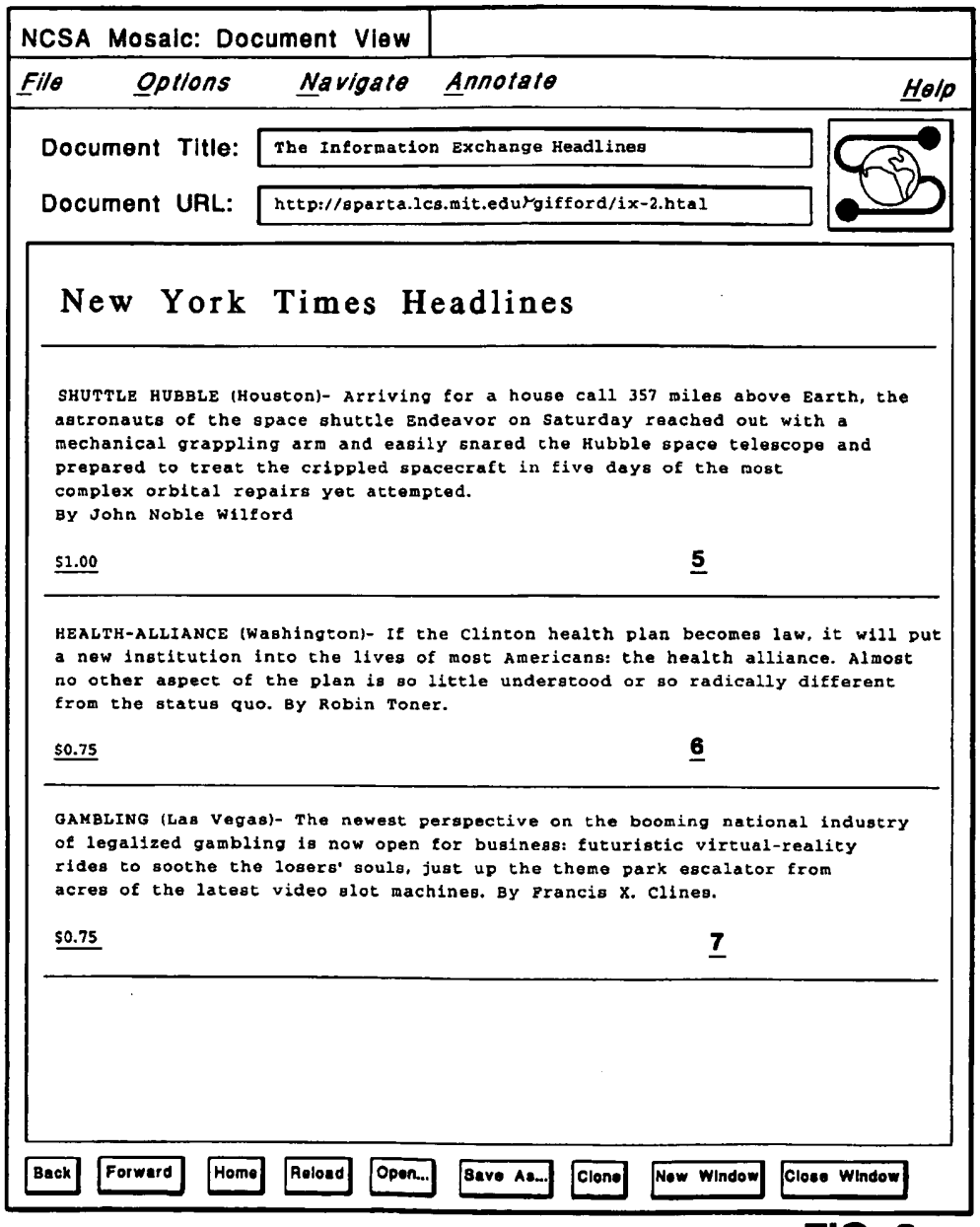
FIG. 2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New York Times Headlines
SHUTTLE HUBBLE (Houston)- Arriving for a house call 357 miles above Earth, the astronauts of the space shuttle Endeavor on Saturday reached out with a mechanical grappling arm and easily snared the Hubble space telescope and prepared to treat the crippled spacecraft in five days of the most complex orbital repairs yet attempted.
By John Noble Wilford
$1.00
5
HEALTH-ALLIANCE (Washington)- If the Clinton health plan becomes law, it will put a new institution into the lives of most Americans: the health alliance. Almost no other aspect of the plan is so little understood or so radically different from the status quo. By Robin Toner.
$0.75
6
GAMBLING (Las Vegas)- The newest perspective on the booming national industry of legalized gambling is now open for business: futuristic virtual-reality rides to soothe the losers' souls, just up the theme park escalator from acres of the latest video slot machines. By Francis X. Clines.
$0.75
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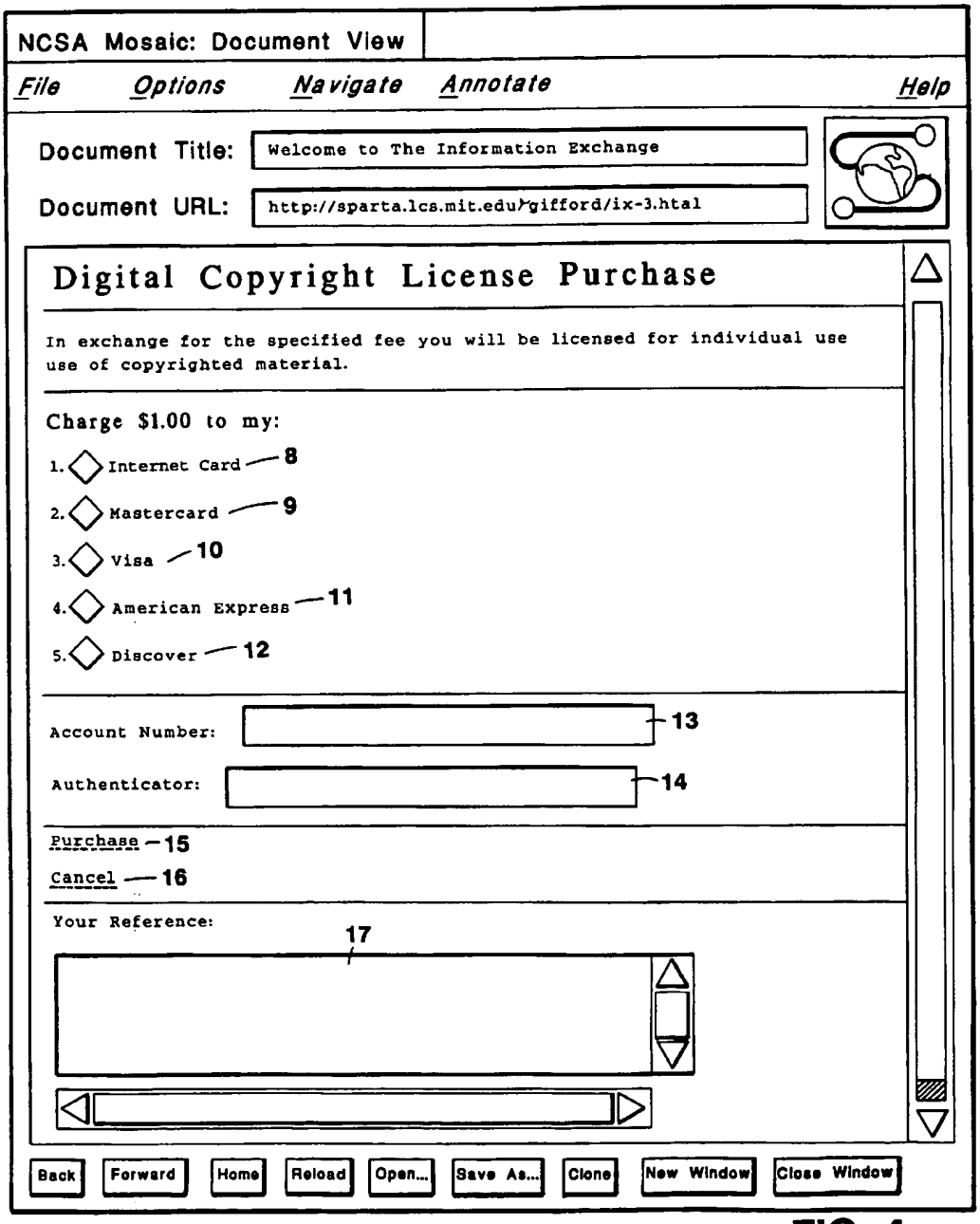
FIG. 3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Charge $1.00 to my:
1. Internet Card 8
2. Mastercard 9
3. Visa 10
4. American Express 11
5. Discover 12
Account Number: 13
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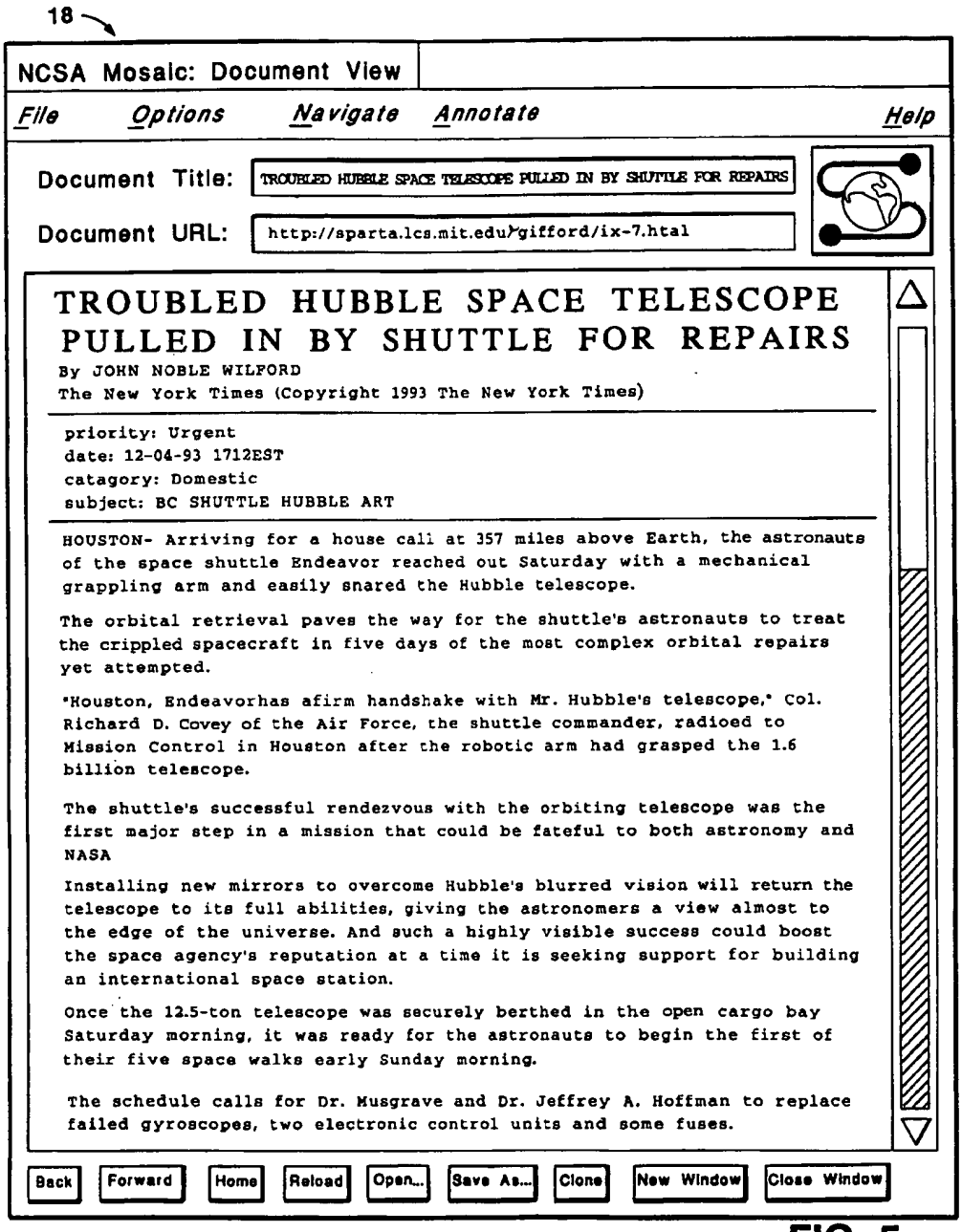
FIG. 4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TROUBLED HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE PULLED IN BY SHUTTLE FOR REPAIRS
By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD
The New York Times (Copyright 1993 The New York Times)
priority: Urgent
date: 12-04-93 1712EST
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subject: BC SHUTTLE HUBBLE ART
HOUSTON- Arriving for a house call at 357 miles above Earth, the astronauts of the space shuttle Endeavor reached out Saturday with a mechanical grappling arm and easily snared the Hubble telescope.
The orbital retrieval paves the way for the shuttle's astronauts to treat the crippled spacecraft in five days of the most complex orbital repairs yet attempted.
"Houston, Endeavorhas afirm handshake with Mr. Hubble's telescope," Col. Richard D. Covey of the Air Force, the shuttle commander, radioed to Mission Control in Houston after the robotic arm had grasped the 1.6 billion telescope.
The shuttle's successful rendezvous with the orbiting telescope was the first major step in a mission that could be fateful to both astronomy and NASA
Installing new mirrors to overcome Hubble's blurred vision will return the telescope to its full abilities, giving the astronomers a view almost to the edge of the universe. And such a highly visible success could boost the space agency's reputation at a time it is seeking support for building an international space station.
Once the 12.5-ton telescope was securely berthed in the open cargo bay Saturday morning, it was ready for the astronauts to begin the first of their five space walks early Sunday morning.
The schedule calls for Dr. Musgrave and Dr. Jeffrey A. Hoffman to replace failed gyroscopes, two electronic control units and some fuses.
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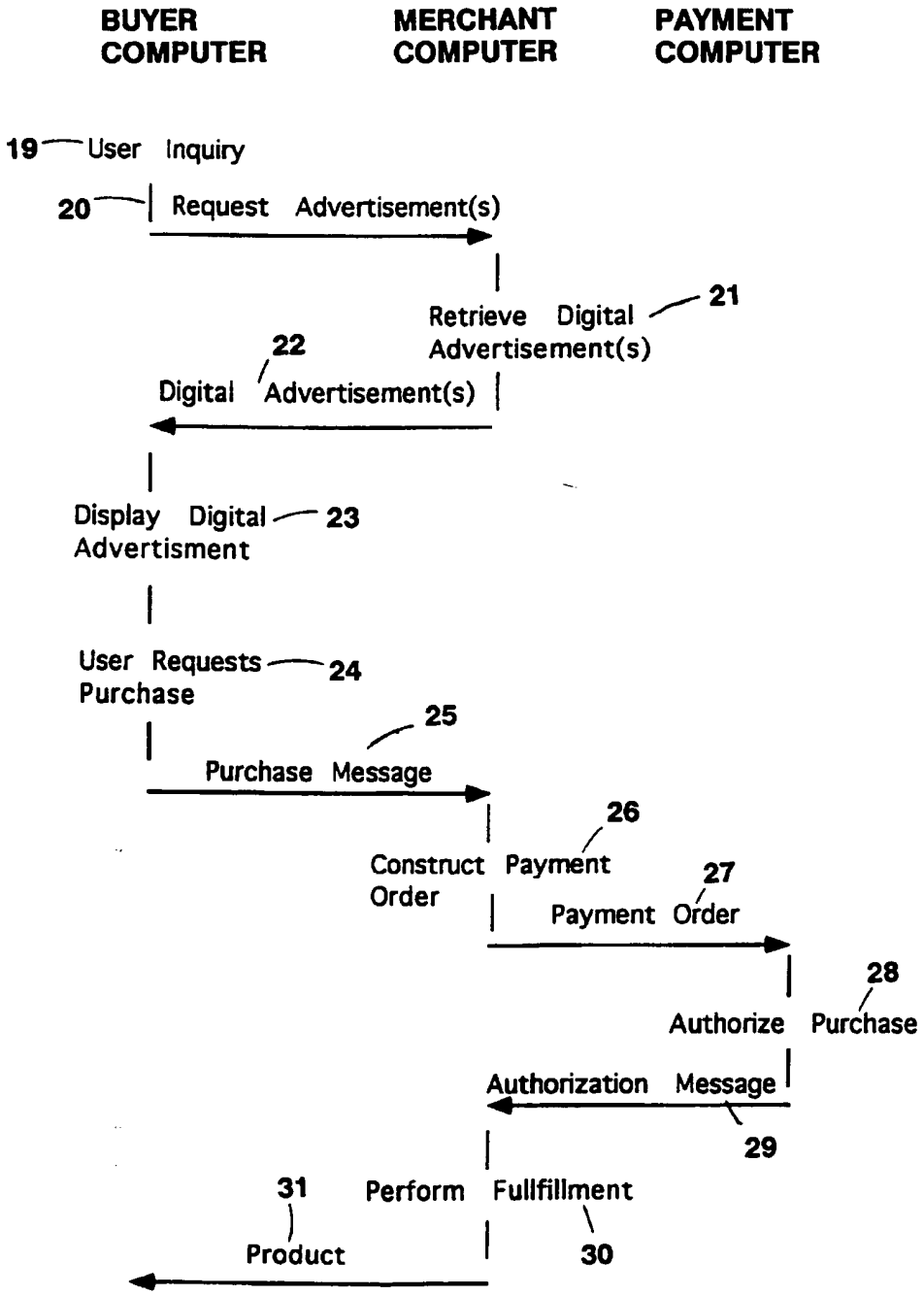
FIG. 5


BUYER COMPUTER
MERCHANT COMPUTER
PAYMENT COMPUTER
19
User Inquiry
20
Request Advertisement(s)
Retrieve Digital Advertisement(s)
21
22
Digital Advertisement(s)
Display Digital Advertisment
23
User Requests Purchase
24
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Authorization Message
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31
Perform Fullfillment
Product
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FIG. 6

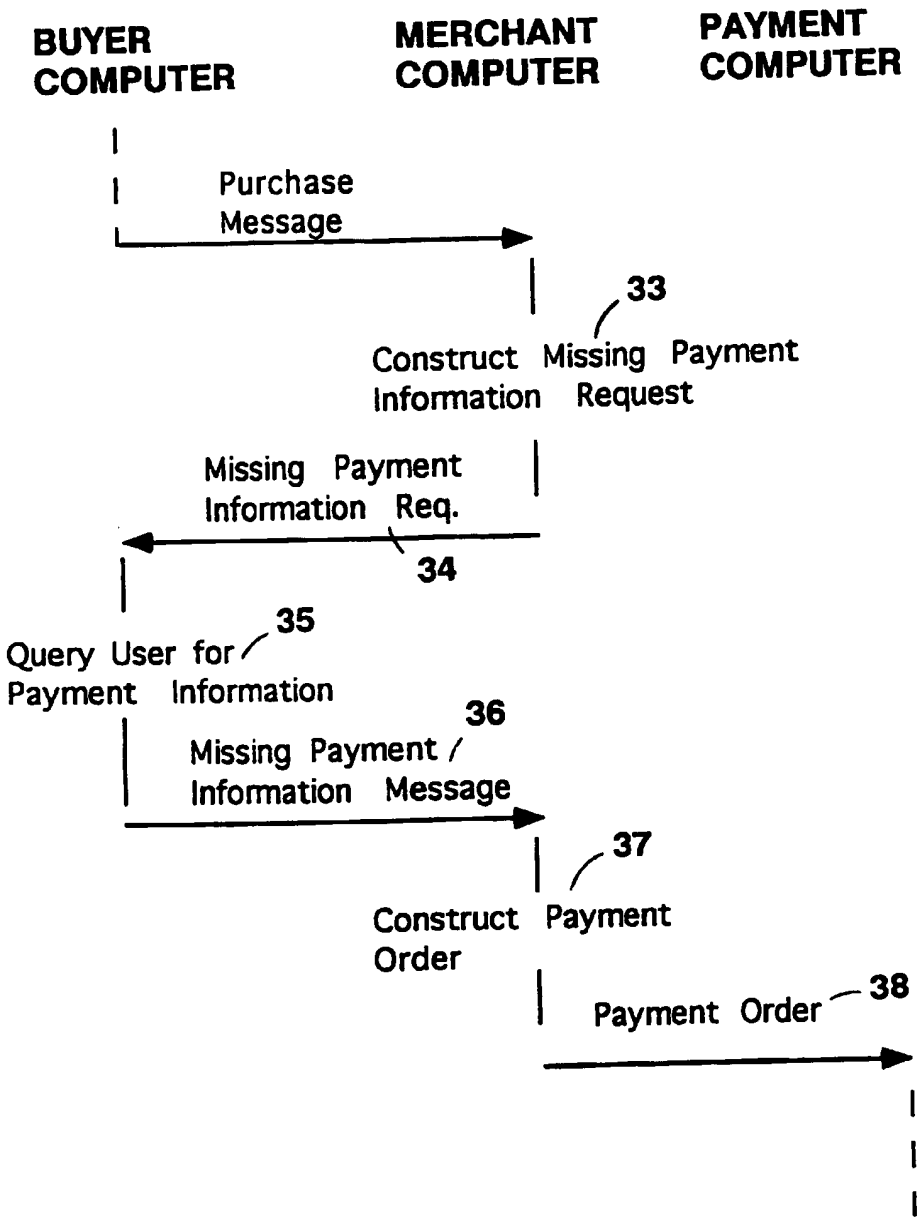
BUYER COMPUTER
MERCHANT COMPUTER
PAYMENT COMPUTER
Purchase Message
33
Construct Missing Payment Information Request
Missing Payment Information Req.
34
35
Query User for Payment Information
36
Missing Payment Information Message
37
Construct Payment Order
Payment Order
38

FIG. 7

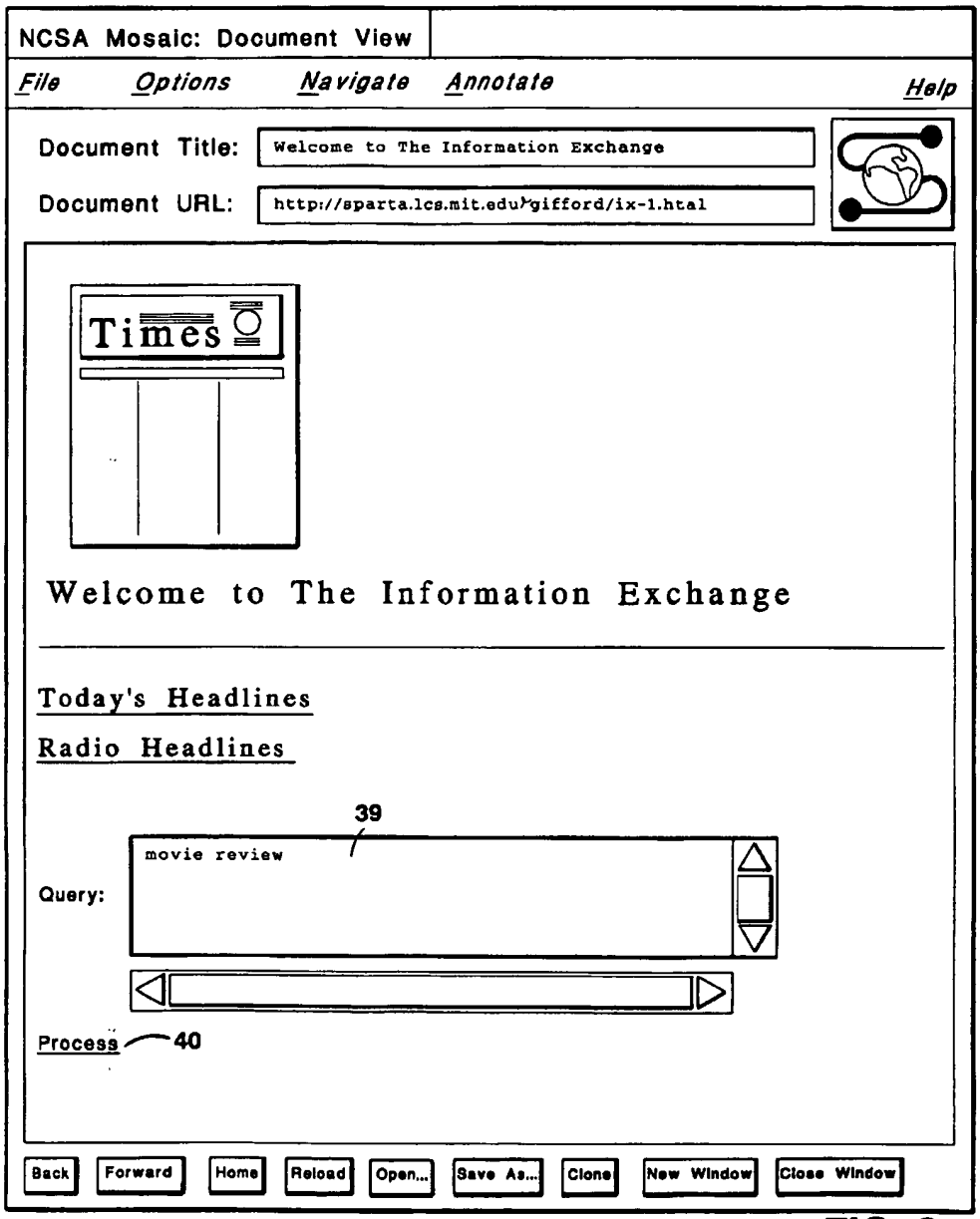
NCSA Mosaic: Document View
File
Options
Navigate
Annotate
Help
Document Title:
Welcome to The Information Exchange
Document URL:
http://sparta.lcs.mit.edu/gifford/ix-1.html
Times
Welcome to The Information Exchange
Today's Headlines
Radio Headlines
39
Query:
movie review
Process
40
Back
Forward
Home
Reload
Open...
Save As...
Clone
New Window
Close Window

FIG. 8

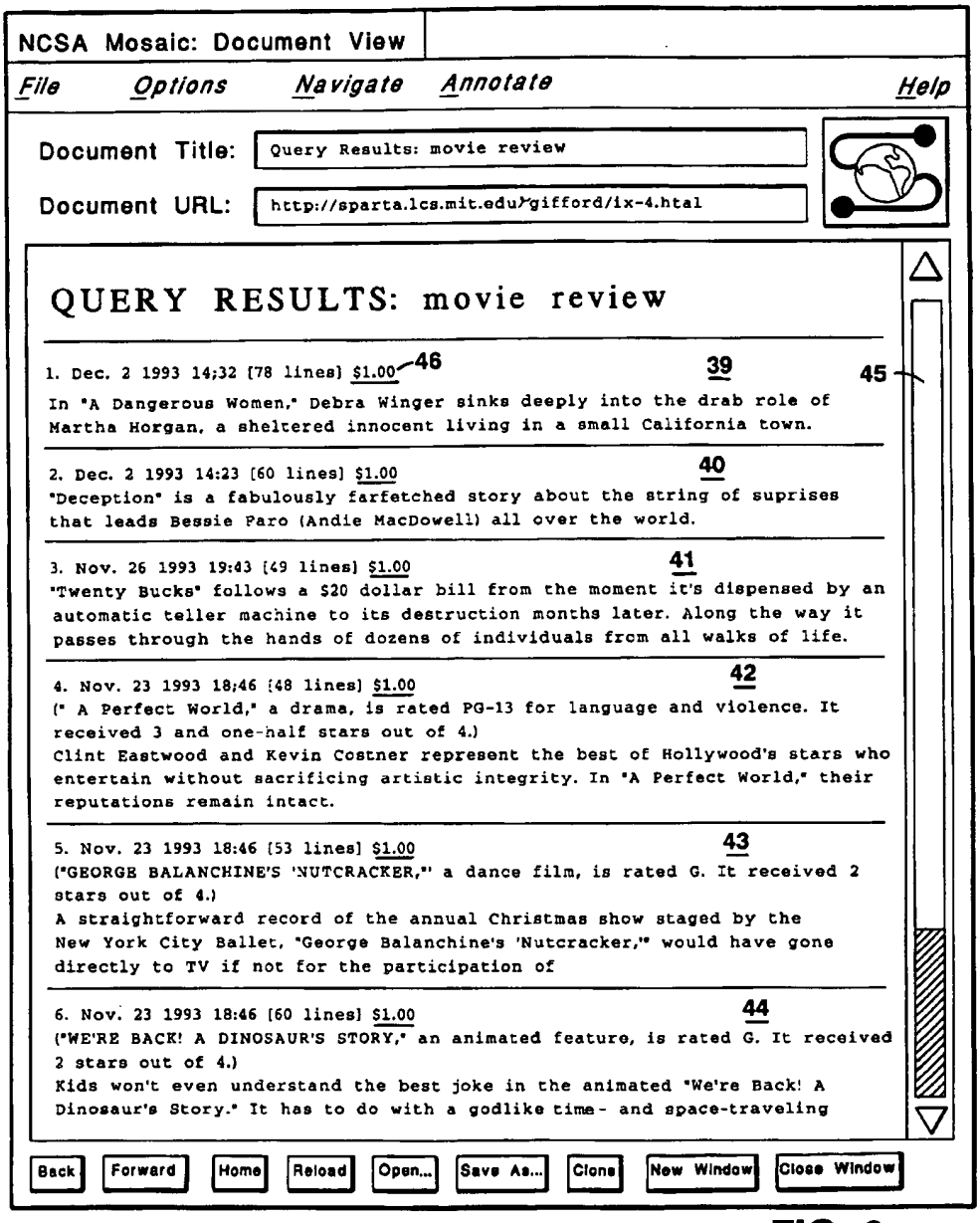
NCSA Mosaic: Document View
File
Options
Navigate
Annotate
Help
Document Title:
Query Results: movie review
Document URL:
http://sparta.lcs.mit.edu/gifford/ix-4.html
QUERY RESULTS: movie review
1. Dec. 2 1993 14:32 [78 lines] $1.00
46
39
45
In "A Dangerous Women," Debra Winger sinks deeply into the drab role of Martha Horgan, a sheltered innocent living in a small California town.
2. Dec. 2 1993 14:23 [60 lines] $1.00
40
"Deception" is a fabulously farfetched story about the string of suprises that leads Bessie Paro (Andie MacDowell) all over the world.
3. Nov. 26 1993 19:43 [49 lines] $1.00
41
"Twenty Bucks" follows a $20 dollar bill from the moment it's dispensed by an automatic teller machine to its destruction months later. Along the way it passes through the hands of dozens of individuals from all walks of life.
4. Nov. 23 1993 18:46 [48 lines] $1.00
42
(" A Perfect World," a drama, is rated PG-13 for language and violence. It received 3 and one-half stars out of 4.)
Clint Eastwood and Kevin Costner represent the best of Hollywood's stars who entertain without sacrificing artistic integrity. In "A Perfect World," their reputations remain intact.
5. Nov. 23 1993 18:46 [53 lines] $1.00
43
("GEORGE BALANCHINE'S 'NUTCRACKER,'" a dance film, is rated G. It received 2 stars out of 4.)
A straightforward record of the annual Christmas show staged by the New York City Ballet, "George Balanchine's 'Nutcracker,'" would have gone directly to TV if not for the participation of
6. Nov. 23 1993 18:46 [60 lines] $1.00
44
("WE'RE BACK! A DINOSAUR'S STORY," an animated feature, is rated G. It received 2 stars out of 4.)
Kids won't even understand the best joke in the animated "We're Back! A Dinosaur's Story." It has to do with a godlike time- and space-traveling
Back
Forward
Home
Reload
Open...
Save As...
Clone
New Window
Close Window

FIG. 9

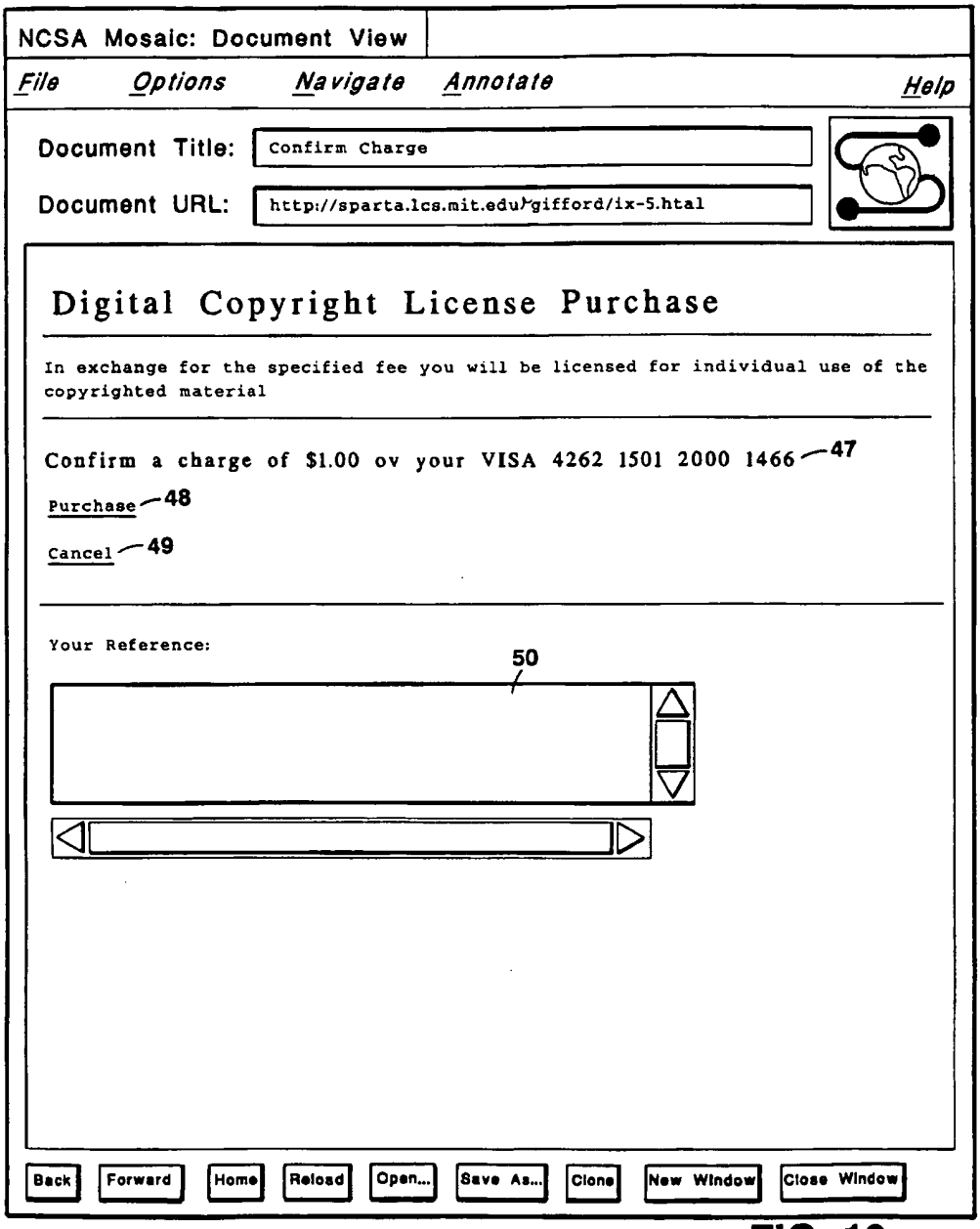
NCSA Mosaic: Document View
File
Options
Navigate
Annotate
Help
Document Title:
Confirm Charge
Document URL:
http://sparta.lcs.mit.edu/gifford/ix-5.html
Digital Copyright License Purchase
In exchange for the specified fee you will be licensed for individual use of the copyrighted material
Confirm a charge of $1.00 ov your VISA 4262 1501 2000 1466
47
Purchase
48
Cancel
49
Your Reference:
50
Back
Forward
Home
Reload
Open...
Save As...
Clone
New Window
Close Window

FIG. 10

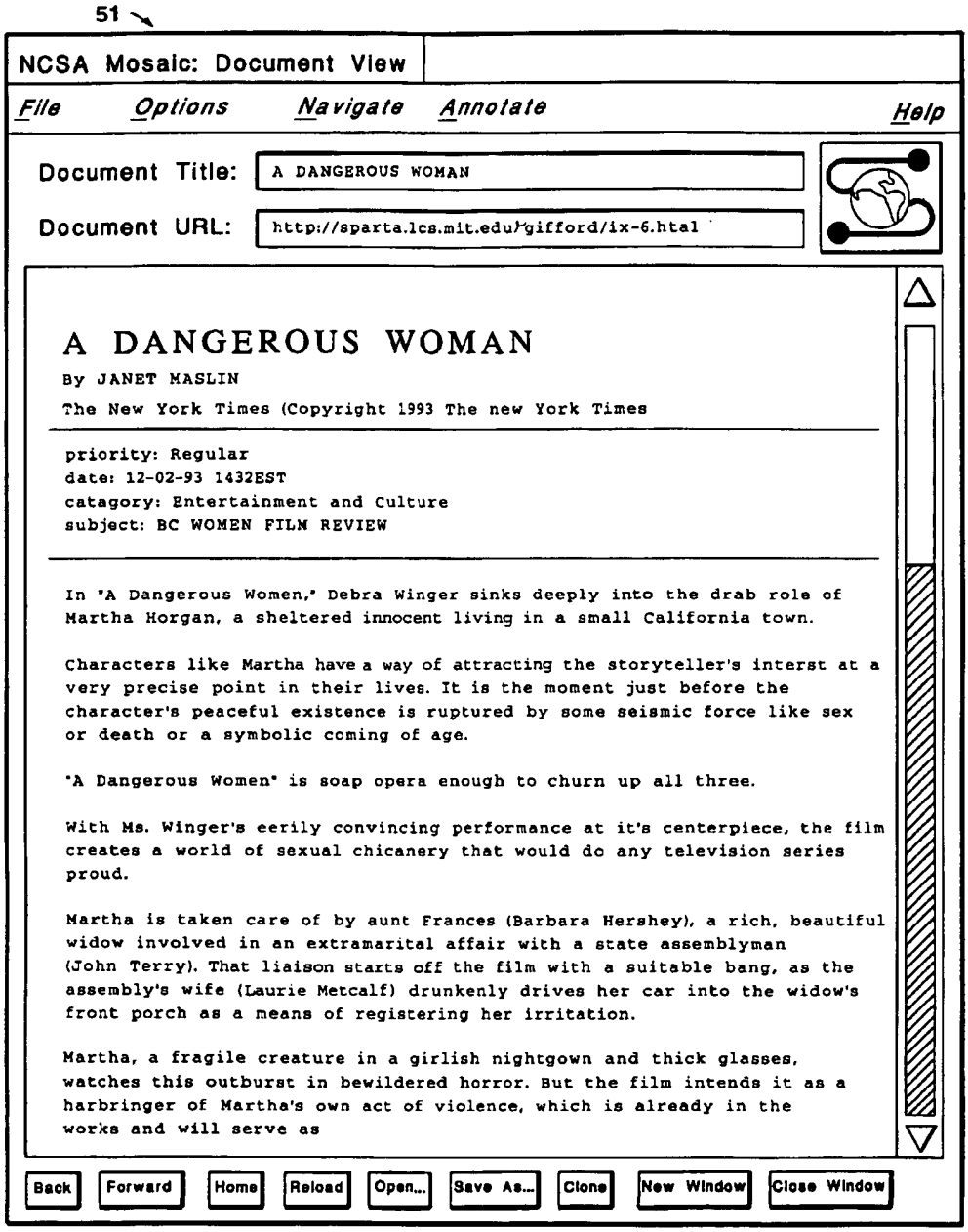
51
NCSA Mosaic: Document View
File
Options
Navigate
Annotate
Help
Document Title:
A DANGEROUS WOMAN
Document URL:
http://sparta.lcs.mit.edu/gifford/ix-6.htal
A DANGEROUS WOMAN
By JANET MASLIN
The New York Times (Copyright 1993 The new York Times
priority: Regular
date: 12-02-93 1432EST
catagory: Entertainment and Culture
subject: BC WOMEN FILM REVIEW
In "A Dangerous Women," Debra Winger sinks deeply into the drab role of Martha Horgan, a sheltered innocent living in a small California town.
Characters like Martha have a way of attracting the storyteller's interst at a very precise point in their lives. It is the moment just before the character's peaceful existence is ruptured by some seismic force like sex or death or a symbolic coming of age.
"A Dangerous Women" is soap opera enough to churn up all three.
With Ms. Winger's eerily convincing performance at it's centerpiece, the film creates a world of sexual chicanery that would do any television series proud.
Martha is taken care of by aunt Frances (Barbara Hershey), a rich, beautiful widow involved in an extramarital affair with a state assemblyman (John Terry). That liaison starts off the film with a suitable bang, as the assembly's wife (Laurie Metcalf) drunkenly drives her car into the widow's front porch as a means of registering her irritation.
Martha, a fragile creature in a girlish nightgown and thick glasses, watches this outburst in bewildered horror. But the film intends it as a harbringer of Martha's own act of violence, which is already in the works and will serve as
Back
Forward
Home
Reload
Open...
Save As...
Clone
New Window
Close Window

FIG. 11

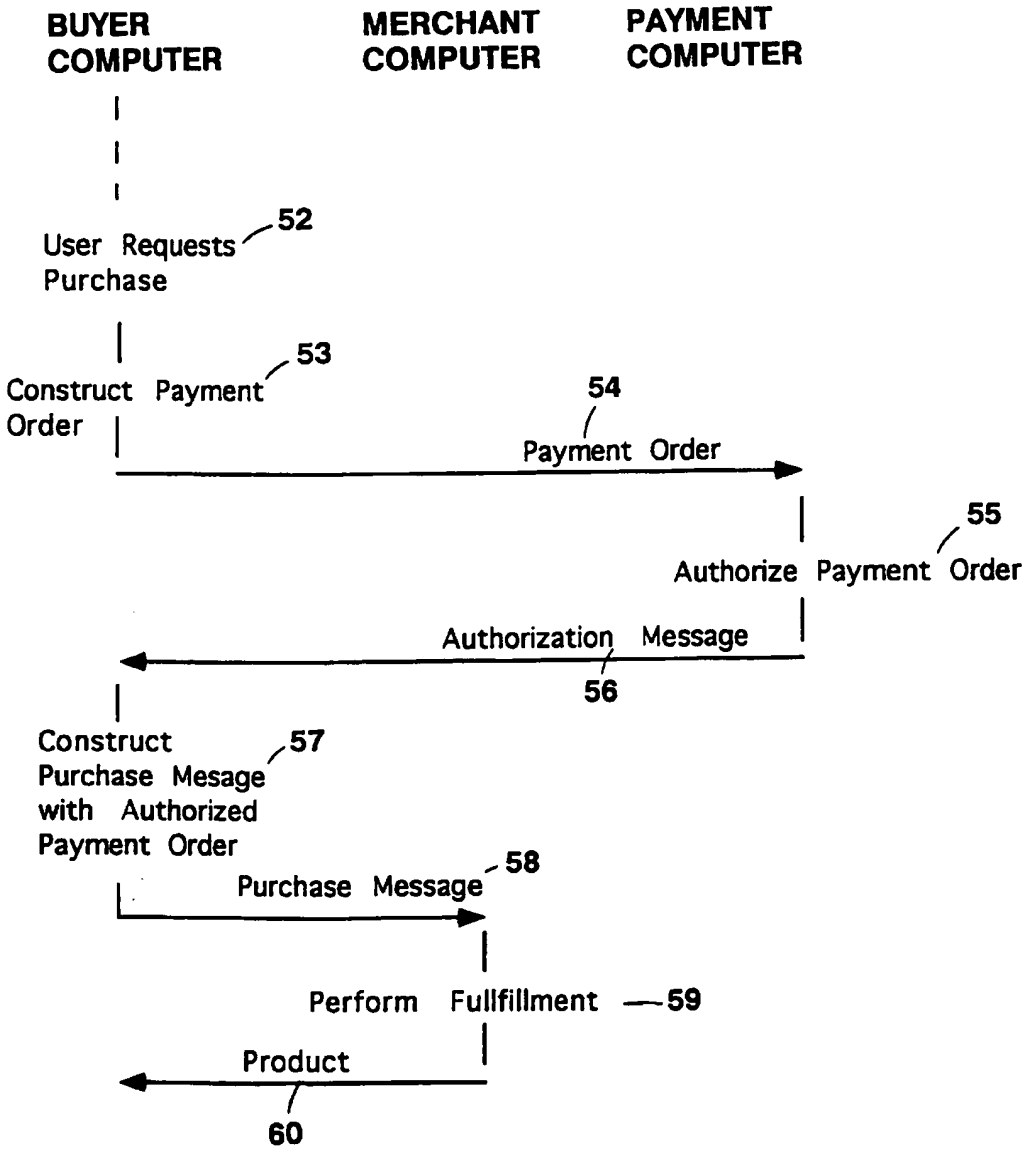
BUYER COMPUTER
MERCHANT COMPUTER
PAYMENT COMPUTER
User Requests Purchase
52
Construct Payment Order
53
54
Payment Order
55
Authorize Payment Order
Authorization Message
56
Construct Purchase Mesage with Authorized Payment Order
57
Purchase Message
58
Perform Fullfillment
59
Product
60

FIG. 12

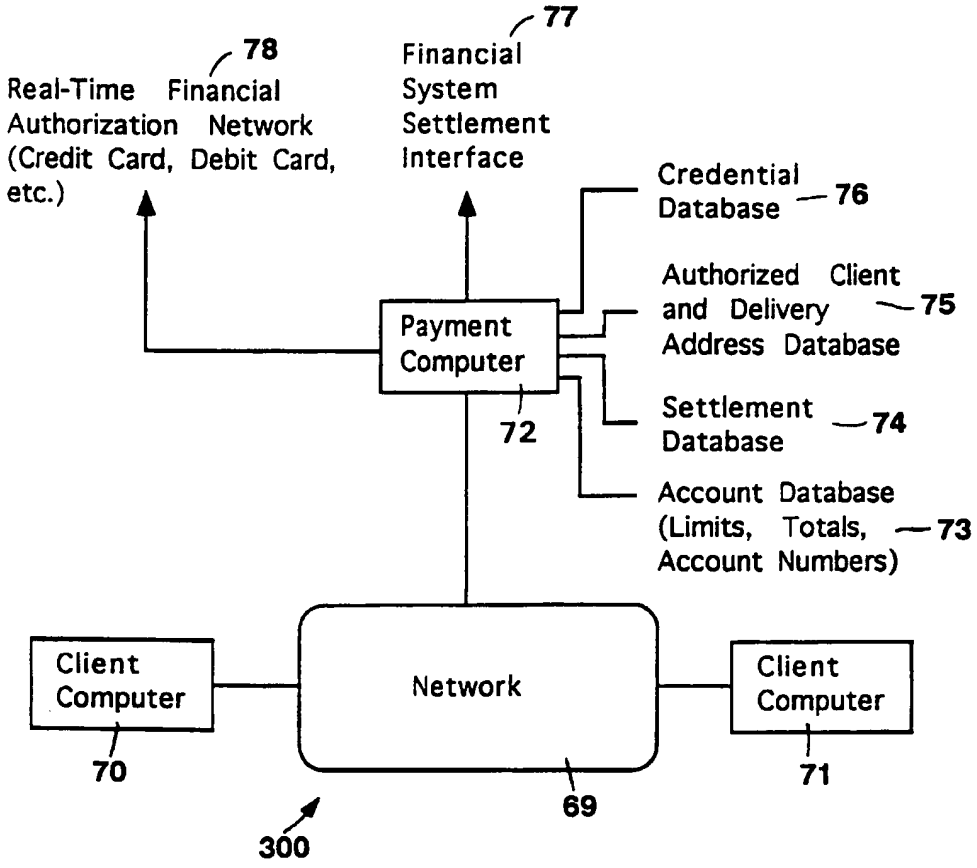
78
Real-Time Financial Authorization Network (Credit Card, Debit Card, etc.)
77
Financial System Settlement Interface
Credential Database 76
Authorized Client and Delivery Address Database 75
Payment Computer
72
Settlement Database 74
Account Database (Limits, Totals, Account Numbers) 73
Client Computer
70
Network
69
Client Computer
71
300

FIG. 13

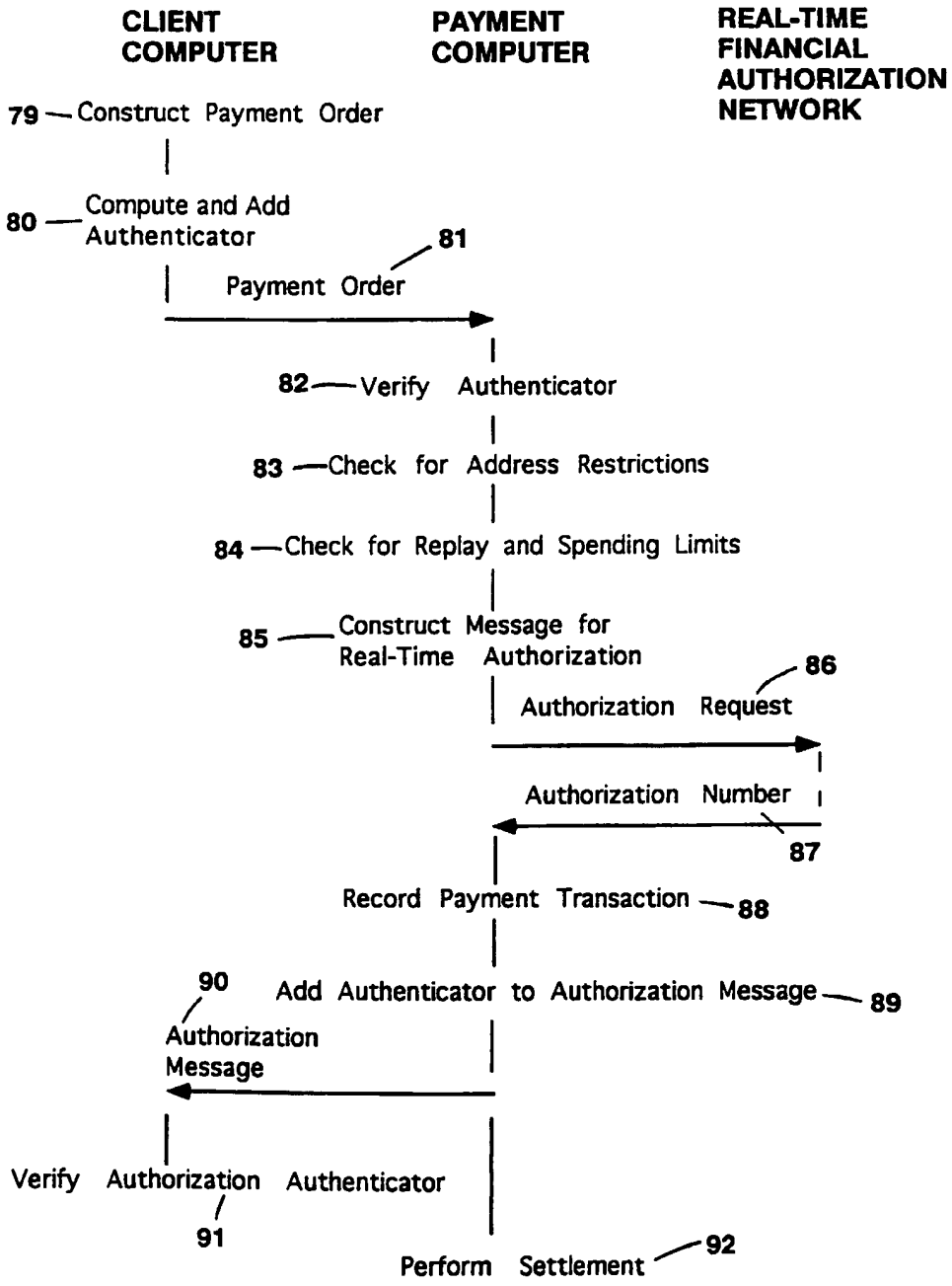
CLIENT COMPUTER
PAYMENT COMPUTER
REAL-TIME FINANCIAL AUTHORIZATION NETWORK
79 Construct Payment Order
80 Compute and Add Authenticator
81
Payment Order
82 Verify Authenticator
83 Check for Address Restrictions
84 Check for Replay and Spending Limits
85 Construct Message for Real-Time Authorization
86
Authorization Request
Authorization Number
87
Record Payment Transaction 88
90
Add Authenticator to Authorization Message 89
Authorization Message
Verify Authorization Authenticator
91
Perform Settlement 92

FIG. 14

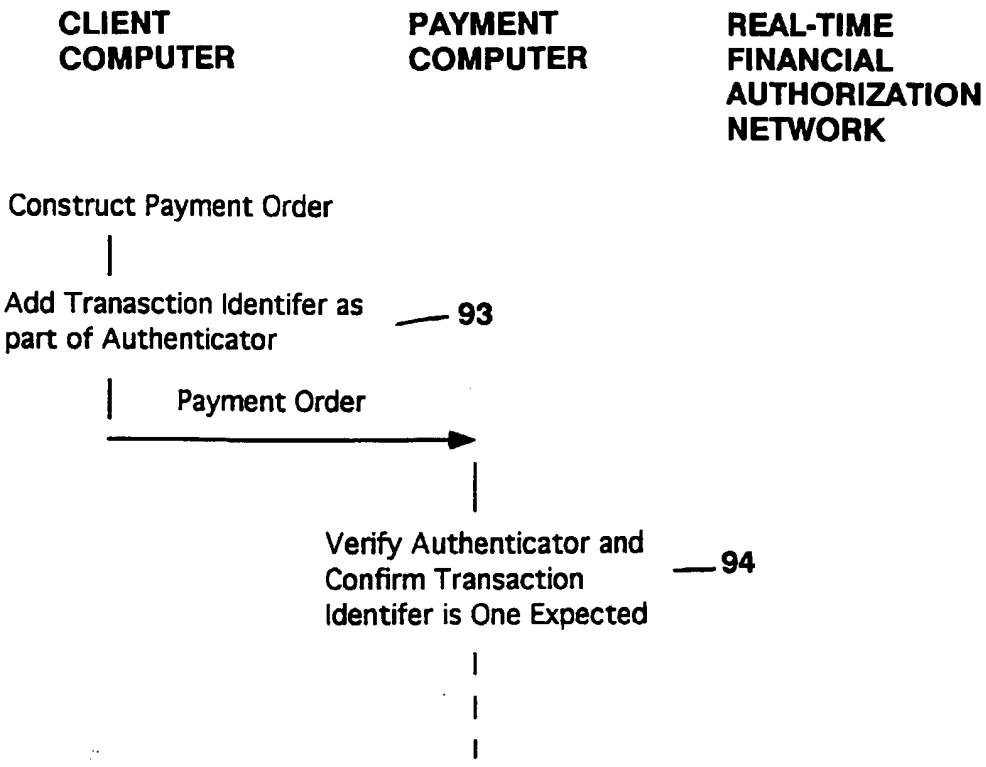
CLIENT COMPUTER
PAYMENT COMPUTER
REAL-TIME FINANCIAL AUTHORIZATION NETWORK
Construct Payment Order
Add Tranasction Identifer as part of Authenticator
93
Payment Order
Verify Authenticator and Confirm Transaction Identifer is One Expected
94

FIG. 15

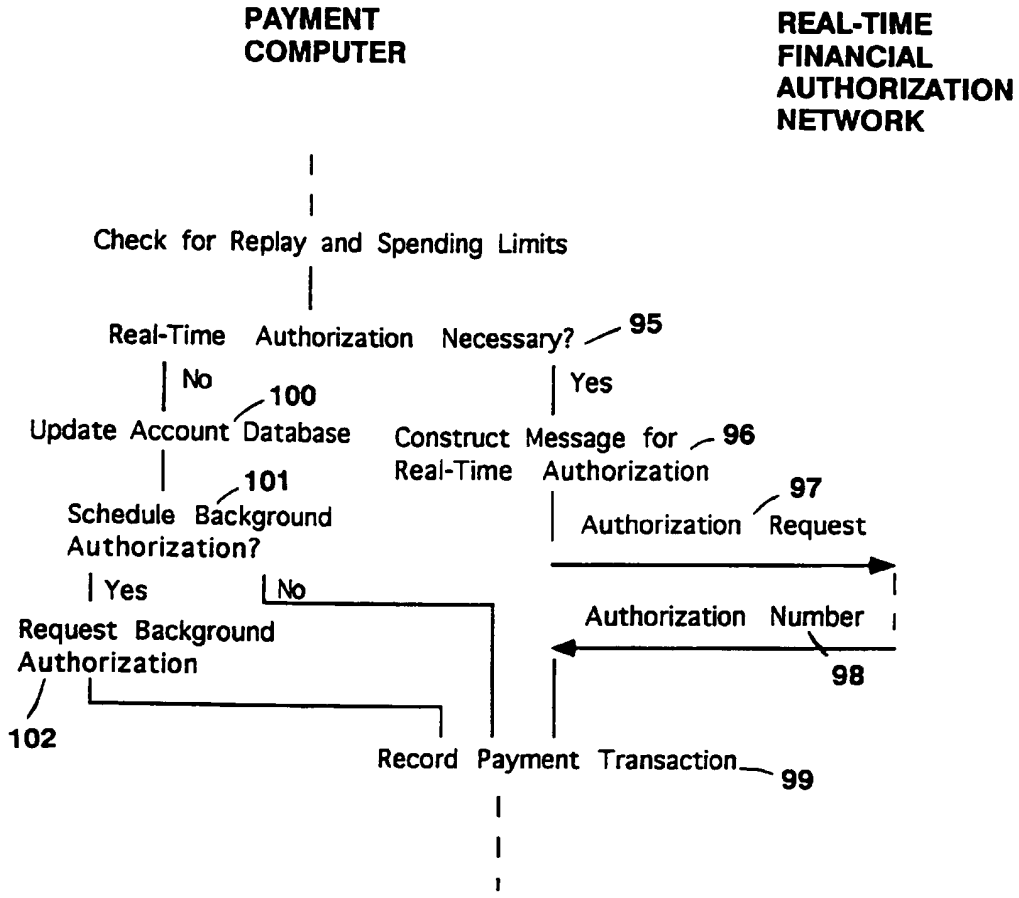
PAYMENT COMPUTER
REAL-TIME FINANCIAL AUTHORIZATION NETWORK
Check for Replay and Spending Limits
Real-Time Authorization Necessary?
95
No
Yes
100
Update Account Database
Construct Message for Real-Time Authorization
96
101
Schedule Background Authorization?
97
Authorization Request
Yes
No
Authorization Number
Request Background Authorization
98
102
Record Payment Transaction
99

FIG. 16

OPEN NETWORK PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING FOR AUTHENTICATION OF PAYMENT ORDERS BASED ON A CONFIRMATION ELECTRONIC MAIL MESSAGE

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/563,745, filed Nov. 29, 1995 (now U.S. Pat. No. 5,724,424) which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/168,519, filed Dec. 16, 1993 (now abandoned).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The recent rapid growth of information applications on international public packet-switched computer networks such as the Internet suggests that public computer networks have the potential to establish a new kind of open marketplace for goods and services. Such a marketplace could be created with a network sales system that comprises a plurality of buyer and merchant computers, means for the users of the buyer computers to display digital advertisements from the merchant computers, and means for the users to purchase products described by the advertisements.

A network based sales system will need to allow users to preview products at little or no cost, and will need to make a large number of product advertisements available in a convenient manner. In addition, the shopping system will need to include easy-to-use facilities for a user to purchase desired products using a merchant independent payment method. In addition the network sales will need to allow new buyers and merchants to enter the market.

A central requirement for a marketplace is a payment mechanism, but at present no merchant independent payment mechanism is available for computer networks that permits users to utilize conventional financial instruments such as credit cards, debit cards, and demand deposit account balances. We expect that both retail payment and wholesale payment mechanisms will be required for networks, with consumers using the retail mechanism for modest size purchases, and institutions using the wholesale mechanism for performing settlement between trading partners. For wide acceptance the retail mechanism will need to be a logical evolution of existing credit-card, debit-card, and Automated Clearing House facilities, while for acceptance the wholesale mechanism will need to be an evolved version of corporate electronic funds transfer.

These problems of have been approached in the past by network based sales systems wherein, for example, each merchant maintains an account for each user. A user must establish an account with each merchant in advance in order to be able to utilize the merchant. The prior art network based sales systems are not designed to allow users to use their existing credit card and demand deposit accounts for payment, nor are they designed to allow for programs to be included in digital advertisements.

According, therefore, it is a primary objective of this invention to provide a user interactive network sales system in which the user can freely use any merchant of choice and utilize existing financial instruments for payment. Other objects include a network sales system which provides a high-quality user interface, which provides users with a wide variety and large volume of advertisements, which is easily extensible to new services, and which is easily expanded to new applications within the existing infrastructure of the system.

Still other objects of the invention are to provide a network payment system that will authorize payment orders and remove part of the risk of fraud from merchants.

An unavoidable property of public computer networks is that they are comprised of switching, transmission, and host computer components controlled by many individuals and organizations. Thus it is impossible for a network payment system to depend upon a specified minimum required degree of software, hardware, and physical security for all of the components in a public network. For example, secret keys stored in a given user's personal computer can be compromised, switches can be tampered with to redirect traffic, and transmission facilities can be intercepted and manipulated.

The risk of performing retail payment in a public network is compounded by statutes that make a payment system operator in part liable for the security lapses of its users. Existing Federal statutes in the United States, including the Electronic Funds Transfer Act and the Consumer Credit Protection Act, require the operator of a payment mechanism to limit consumer liability in many cases. Payment system operators may have other fiduciary responsibilities for wholesale transactions. Similar responsibilities exist in other countries for retail and wholesale transactions.

In existing credit card payment systems, a credit card's issuing bank takes on the fraud risk associated with misuse of the card when a merchant follows established card acceptance protocols. Acceptance protocols can include verifying a card holder's signature on the back of their card and obtaining authorization for payments over a certain value. However, in network based commerce a merchant can not physically examine a purchasers credit card, and thus the fraud risk may revert to the merchant in so called "card not present" transactions. Many merchants can not qualify to take this risk because of their limited financial resources. Thus the invention is important to allow many merchants to participate in network based commerce.

Other objects of the invention include utilizing existing financial instruments such as credit cards, debit cards, and demand deposit accounts for merchant payments.

Existing network payment systems do not connect to the financial system for authorization and are not compatible with conventional financial instruments. Existing network payment systems include the Simple Network Payment Protocol [Dukach, S., SNPP: A Simple Network Payment Protocol, MIT Laboratory for Computer Science, Cambridge, MA, 1993.], Sirbu's Internet Billing Server [Sirbu, M. A., Internet Billing Service Design and Prototype Implementation, Information Networking Program, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1993], and NetCash [Medvinsy, G., and Newman, B. C., NetCash: A Design for Practical Electronic Currency on the Internet, Proc. 1st ACM Conf. on Comp. and Comm. Security, November, 1993].

A further object of the invention is to allow users in an untrusted network environment to use conventional financial instruments without requiring modification to existing financial system networks.

The following definitions apply to the present invention. A principal is a person, company, institution, or other entity that is authorized to transact business as part of a network payment system. A payment order describes the identity of a sender, a payment amount, a beneficiary, and a sender unique once. A sender is a principal making a payment. A beneficiary is a principal to be paid by the payment system. A sender unique nonce is an identifier that is used only once by a given sender. An example of sender unique nonces are unique timestamps. An external account is an account that can be used to settle a payment order for either a sender or a beneficiary in the external financial system. Examples of

external accounts include demand deposit accounts and credit card accounts. An external device is a physical object that is kept in the possession of a user for the purpose of identifying the user.

A network payment system is a service that authorizes and executes digital payment orders that are backed by external accounts. A payment system authenticates a payment order, checks for sufficient funds or credit, and then originates funds transfer transactions to carry out the payment order. A payment system acknowledges acceptance or rejection of a payment order. More than one payment system may exist on a given network, and a given payment system may operate on more than one host to increase its reliability, availability, and performance. An authenticator is a digital value that is appended to a payment order and becomes part of the payment order that authenticates the payment order as genuine.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a network sales system for enabling users to purchase products using a plurality of buyer computers that communicate over a network with a plurality of merchant computers. Each merchant computer has a database of digital advertisements. Each digital advertisement includes a price and a product abstract. Buyer computers request, display, and respond to digital advertisements from merchant computers. Users can purchase products with their buyer computers after they have specified an account to pay for the purchase. A network payment service is used to authorize the purchase before merchant fulfillment is performed.

In a particular aspect of the invention, the merchant computer can request account information when it is not provided by the buyer computer. In another aspect of the invention, the buyer computer can present to a merchant a pre-authorized payment order that is obtained from a network payment system.

In another aspect of the invention, an electronic sales system contains digital advertisements that include programs. The programs are executed on behalf of a user by a buyer computer, and can lead to a purchase request directed to a merchant computer that performs product fulfillment.

In another aspect of the invention a network payment system executes payment orders. A payment order includes a sender, a beneficiary, a payment amount, and a nonce identifier. A payment order is signed by a client computer with an authenticator that is checked by the payment system. Payment orders are backed by accounts in the banking system, and are authorized by the network payment system by sending messages into a financial authorization network that knows the status of these accounts. The payment system accomplishes settlement by sending messages into an existing financial system network.

In another aspect, payment orders are authenticated based on the delivery address they specify. In another aspect, the payment system will specify in its authorization legal delivery addresses. In another aspect, authenticators for payment orders are based on one-time transaction identifiers that are known only to the user and the payment system. In another aspect, payment orders for a given sender are only accepted from certain client computer network addresses. In another aspect, the network payment system sends messages into a financial authorization system in real-time before the network payment system will authorize a payment order.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description taken together with the drawings in which:

FIG. **1** is a block diagram of a typical network sales system in accordance with the invention;

FIG. **2** is a screen snapshot of a buyer computer display of an overview page from a merchant computer;

FIG. **3** is a screen snapshot of a buyer computer display of a page of digital advertisements from a merchant computer;

FIG. **4** is a screen snapshot of a buyer computer display of an account query page;

FIG. **5** is a screen snapshot of a buyer computer display of a fulfillment page;

FIG. **6** is a flow chart illustrating the processing of a sale between a buyer computer and a merchant computer;

FIG. **7** is a flow chart illustrating the alternate processing of payment order means for obtaining missing payment information;

FIG. **8** is a screen snapshot of a buyer computer display of an overview page from a merchant computer that contains a query input by the user;

FIG. **9** is a screen snapshot of a buyer computer display of digital advertisements in response to a user's query;

FIG. **10** is a screen snapshot of a buyer computer screen of a purchase confirmation;

FIG. **11** is a screen snapshot of a buyer display of a fulfillment page like FIG. **5**;

FIG. **12** is a flow chart illustrating an alternate processing of a sale between a buyer computer and a merchant computer where a payment order is pre-authorized;

FIG. **13** is a block diagram of a typical network payment system in accordance with the invention;

FIG. **14** is a flow chart illustrating the authentication, authorization, and settlement of a payment order;

FIG. **15** is a flow chart illustrating an alternate processing of the authentication and verification of a payment order where transaction identifiers are used; and

FIG. **16** is a flow chart illustrating an alternate processing of the authorization of a payment order where real-time approval from the financial authorization network may not be obtained.

DESCRIPTION OF A PARTICULAR PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A network sales system **200** as shown in FIG. **1** employs a network **67** to interconnect a plurality of buyer computers **61** and **62**, merchant computers **63** and **64**, each merchant computer with respective digital advertisement databases **65** and **66**, and a payment computer **68**. A user of the system employs a buyer computer to retrieve advertisements from the merchant computers, and to purchase goods of interest. A payment computer is used to authorize a purchase transaction.

A digital advertisement includes a product description and a price. In digital advertisement database **65** prices and descriptions may be stored separately, and one price may apply to many product descriptions.

In an alternate embodiment, the network sales system further includes external devices that are kept in the possession of users so that the users can authenticate themselves when they use a buyer computer.

The software architecture underlying the particular preferred embodiment is based upon the hypertext conventions of the World Wide Web. Appendix A describes the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) document format used to rep-

resent digital advertisements, Appendix B describes the HTML forms fill out support in Mosaic 2.0, Appendix C is a description of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) between buyer and merchant computers, and Appendix D describes how documents are named with Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) in the network of computers. A document is defined to be any type of digital data broadly construed, such as multimedia documents that include text, audio, and video, and documents that contain programs.

FIG. **2** shows an overview screen that has been retrieved from a merchant computer by a buyer computer and displayed by the buyer computer. It includes links **1**, **2**, and **3** that when activated by a user cause the buyer's computer to take specified actions. In the case of link **1**, the document shown in FIG. **3** is retrieved from a merchant computer and displayed. In the case of link **2**, a short audio segment is retrieved from a merchant computer and played. In the case of link **3**, the query that can be entered into the query dialog box **4** is sent to a merchant computer, and a document is retrieved from the merchant computer and displayed.

FIG. **3** shows a document that contains three digital advertisements. The digital advertisements have been retrieved from the merchant computer after the activation of link **3**. The merchant computer may set the prices contained in the advertisements based on the on the identity of the user as determined, for example, by the network address of the requesting buyer computer. The document includes links **5**, **6**, and **7** that are used to purchase the products described by the advertisements. For example, if link **5** is activated the missing payment information document shown in FIG. **4** is retrieved from the merchant computer and displayed.

FIG. **4** is a missing payment information document that is used to gather user account information for the requested purchase in an HTML form. Radio buttons **8**, **9**, **10**, **11**, **12** are used to select a means of payment, dialog box **13** is used to enter an account number, dialog box **14** is used to enter an optional authenticator for the account, purchase button **15** is used to send the account information to the merchant computer and proceed with the purchase, link **16** is used to abort the purchase and return to the document shown in FIG. **2**, and dialog box **17** is used to enter optional user information that is associated with the purchase and ultimately used by a financial institution as part of a textual billing identifier for the purchase transaction. If provided, this additional information is included in the payment order for the purchase.

FIG. **5** is a fulfillment document **18** that is produced once valid account information is provided to the missing payment information document in FIG. **4** and purchase button **15** is activated.

FIG. **6** is a flowchart that more fully describes the information flow in the purchase transaction shown in FIGS. **2** to **5**. An initial user inquiry **19** from activating link **1** results in the HTTP request **20** for a specific document with a specified URL. The URL specifies the name of the merchant computer. The merchant computer retrieves the document given the URL at **21**, and returns it to the buyer computer at **22**. The buyer computer displays the resulting HTML document at **23**. When the user activates link **5**, an HTTP request **25** is sent to the merchant computer requesting the document.

In an alternate embodiment, document **22** is executed at **23** as a program. A program is defined as a set of instructions that can exhibit conditional behavior based upon user actions or the environment of the buyer computer. As is known to those skilled in the art, there are many techniques for representing programs as data. The program can be interpreted or it can be directly executed by the buyer computer. The program when executed will cause the buyer computer to interact with the user leading to the user purchase request **24**, and the purchase message **25**.

The merchant computer then attempts to construct a payment order at **26** using the information it has gathered about the user. The buyer computer may have previously supplied certain credentials using fill out forms or other account identification means such as providing the network address of the buyer computer in the normal course of communication. If the buyer computer is able to construct a complete payment order at **26** the payment order is sent to a payment computer for authorization at **27**. If a payment order can be constructed, processing continues at **28**.

Alternatively, the buyer computer may construct the payment order at **24** and send it to the merchant computer at **25**. In this case, the payment order assembly steps at **26**, at the merchant computer, may only need to forward the payment order from the buyer computer.

A payment order includes user account information, merchant account information, an amount, and a nonce identifier that has not been previously used for the same user account. Variations of payment orders can be constructed, including payment orders that specify user or merchant identifiers in place of account information, payment orders that specify a valid time period, payment orders that specify foreign currencies, and payment orders that include comment strings. Part of the process of constructing a payment order is creating a corresponding authenticator using one of the authenticator methods described below.

In the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. **3** and **4**, the merchant computer does not have sufficient information to construct a payment order at **26** and thus at **33** (FIG. **7**) constructs and returns a missing payment information document in response to request **25**. Operation **33** includes in the constructed document appropriate form fields based on what information the merchant computer has already collected from the user. The document is returned to the buyer computer at **34** and is displayed at **35**. When the user presses the purchase button **15**, the contents of the form are transmitted to the merchant computer, at **36**, to a specific URL name, using an HTTP request. Based on the supplied form fields, the merchant computer constructs a complete payment order. Alternatively, the buyer computer may construct the payment order at **35** and send it to the merchant computer as part of step **36**. In this case, the payment order assembly steps **37** at the merchant computer simply passes on the payment order from the buyer computer. The payment order is sent to the payment computer in a message at **38**.

In either case, the flowchart continues in FIG. **6** where the payment computer checks the authorization of the payment order at **28**. If the payment system authorizes the request, an authorization message at **29** is returned to the buyer computer, and the merchant computer checks at **30** that the authorization message came from the payment computer using the authenticator mechanism described below. Assuming that the authorization message is valid, the merchant computer performs fulfillment at **30**, returning the purchased product in response at **31**. In our example in FIG. **5** the response at **31** is document **18** that was the logical target of link **5**. If the payment system does not authorize the payment order then response **31** is a rejection of the user's purchase request.

In an alternate embodiment, step **30** can encrypt the document using a key that is known to the buyer computer.

As is known to those skilled in the art, the key can be communicated to the merchant computer using convention key distribution protocols. In this manner the document will be protected from disclosure to other users.

The fulfillment step at **30** can alternatively schedule a physical product to be shipped via ordinary mail or other means. This can be accomplished by updating a fulfillment request database or by sending a message to a shipping system. In this case the response at **31** is a confirmation that the product has been scheduled to ship. In this way the network sales system can implement an electronic mail order system.

FIGS. **8**, **9**, **10**, and **11** show a second example that uses query based access to digital advertisements. It is assumed that the previous example was used by the user immediately before at the same buyer computer.

FIG. **8** shows the overview screen where the query "movie review" has been entered into dialog box **39**. When the user activates process button **40**, the merchant searches databases as described by the URL attached to button **40**, and creates a response document as shown in FIG. **9**.

FIG. **9** shows digital advertisements **39**, **40**, **41**, **42**, **43**, and **44** that were found in response to the query initiated by button **40**. A scroll bar **45** shows that there are additional digital advertisements that are not shown. When link **46** is activated, the missing account information document shown in FIG. **10** is returned by the merchant computer.

FIG. **10** shows that the merchant computer has partial information on the buyer's account. Message **47** shows that the merchant computer already knows the buyer's account number. Purchase button **48** will send the optional user reference string in dialog box **50** to the merchant computer described by the URL behind button **48** and purchase the product corresponding to digital advertisement **39**. Cancel link **49** will return the user to the document shown in FIG. **2**.

When purchase button **48** is activated, a document **51** is sent by the merchant computer and displayed by the buyer computer as shown in FIG. **11**.

FIG. **12** shows an alternative method of processing a sales transaction. In this method when the user requests a purchase at **52**, the buyer computer constructs a payment order at **53** and sends it for approval to the payment computer at **54**. The payment computer authorizes the payment order at **55**; and when the payment order is authorized, returns an unforgable certificate at **56** that the payment order is valid. Means of creating such unforgable certificates are described in authenticator method number one below. If at step **55** the payment order is not authorized, a rejection message is sent at **56** and the sales transaction is terminated.

The buyer computer then proceeds at **57** to send a pre-authorized purchase request to the merchant computer. The unforgable certificate **56** is included in a purchase message at **57** that is sent at **58** to the merchant computer. Based upon the pre-authorized payment order the merchant computer performs fulfillment at **59** and returns the product at **60**. In a variation, the merchant computer at **59** checks to ensure the payment order has not been previously used. This can be accomplished by checking with a payment computer or maintaining a merchant computer database of previously accepted payment orders. The unforgable certificate created at step **56** does not need to include the user account information. This variation is useful if the user wishes to make purchases and remain anonymous to the merchant.

A Network Payment System

A network payment system **300** as shown in FIG. **13**, employs a public packet-switched network **69** to interconnect a plurality of client computers **70** and **71**, and a plurality of payment computers such as **72**, each payment computer having an account database **73**, a settlement database **74**, an authorized address database **75**, a sender credential database **76**, a financial system interface **77**, and a real-time authorization interface **78**. The interfaces **77** and **78** may be implemented by a single communications line.

In an alternate embodiment, the network payment system further includes external devices that are kept in the possession of users so that the users can authenticate themselves when they use a buyer computer.

Account database **73** maintains temporal spending amounts, such as the amount spent in the current day, and also maintains temporal spending limits. The account database may also maintain a translation between principal identifiers and external account identifiers. Settlement database **74** records committed payment orders along with any authorization information for the orders that was obtained from interface **78**. Address database **75** maintains for each sender a list of authorized buyer computer and delivery addresses. Credential database **76** maintains a list of credentials for principals and information that can be used to authenticate principals.

FIG. **14** is a flowchart that describes the operation of the payment system. A client computer **71** constructs a payment order at **79**, and computes and adds an authenticator to the payment order at **80**. The payment order is sent at **81** to a payment computer, where the authenticator is verified at **82** to ensure that the payment order was originated by the sender it describes. Below we present different means of implementing **80** and **82**.

If the payment order is authentic and address restrictions are desired, at **83**, either or both of the client computer address or the specified delivery address can be checked against address database **75**. If address restrictions are desired and if the addresses in the payment order are not in the database, the payment computer sends a rejection message to the client computer. Address database **75** specifies, for each principal, acceptable client computer addresses and delivery addresses. A delivery address can be a network address, or a street address for packaged goods. As is known in the art, database **75** can include wild-card specifications and similar techniques to reduce its size. For example, database **75** could contain an entry for principal identifier "*@acme.com" restricting legal delivery addresses to "computer: *.com", "computer: cmu.edu", and "surface: *, **34** Main Street, Anytown, USA", indicating that any user at the company Acme can order products to be delivered to the network address at Acme or the university CMU, or to anyone at **34** Main Street, Anytown, USA.

If payment order address restrictions are not desired or have been checked, processing continues at **84** where the payment order is checked for replay and temporal spending limits. Replay is checked for by making sure that the sender did not previously present a payment order with the same nonce by checking an index of committed payment orders by nonce in settlement database **74**. If nonces are based on time, then a payment order that is older than an administratively determined value can be rejected out of hand. Time based nonces or sequential nonces permit old nonces to be removed from the settlement database **74**. If a payment order has been previously processed or its nonce is too old, the payment order computer sends a rejection message to the client.

After the payment order passes the replay check, temporal spending limits are checked in account database **73**. These spending limits can be applied on a per sender, per group of

senders, and per payment system basis to limit fraud risk. The limits can be applied to any duration of time, for example a maximum spending amount per hour or per day. If the payment order would violate a spending limit, the payment computer sends a rejection message to the client.

Once the payment order passes the temporal spending check at **84**, a message is constructed at **85** to check that the external account that backs the sender's payment system account has adequate funds or credit. If the sender identifier in the payment order is not already an account number in the external financial system, it is translated into a corresponding account number in the external financial system using account database **73**. A real-time authorization request message is sent at **86** to the external financial system over interface **78**. If the external financial system approves authorization request **86**, an authorization message is returned at **87**. If request **86** is not approved, the payment computer sends a rejection message to the client at **87**.

In a variation of the above described approach, processing continues at **95** after **84**. At **95** real-time authorization is only obtained when the total of a sender's payments since the last real-time authorization reaches a preset value, or the payment order is over a preset amount. These preset values can be optionally recorded on a per principal basis in database **73** or can be administratively determined for all principals. In this manner, the number of messages to the external financial system can be reduced. In addition, the payment system can avoid making real-time authorization requests for small payments when the risk is acceptable to the payment system operator. If real-time authorization is necessary, processing continues at **85** after **95**. If real-time authorization is not necessary for a request, at **100** the payment order amount is added to the sender's total of payments since the last real-time authorization in database **73**, and processing continues at **88**.

In another variation after **100** a check is made at **101** in database **73** to see if a background authorization process should be scheduled. A background authorization process permits the payment computer to continue its normal processing while it checks with the financial authorization network on the sender's account. This mechanism can be used to limit payment system risk. If the background authorization fails, the account is suspended by so updating database **73**. If the sender's total of payments since last authorization is over a preset value stored in **73** then a background authorization process is scheduled at **102**. Otherwise processing continues at **88**.

In another variation, at **95** and **101** authorizations are obtained based on the amount spent since last authorization and time since last authorization.

At **88** the payment order is committed to execution and is recorded in settlement database **74**. Recorded with the payment order in database **74** are portions of authentication message **87** that show that the payment computer contacted the remote financial system. The amount of the payment order is added to running temporal spending records in database **73**, and an authorization message is sent to the client computer at **90**. The authorization message includes the payment order. In an alternate embodiment, at **90** the authorization message contains a truncated payment order that includes at least the payment order's sender and the payment order's unique nonce.

In an alternate embodiment, the authorization message sent to the client at **90** includes at least one legal delivery addresses for the sender as determined from database **75**.

Authorization message **90** must be transmitted in such a way that the client computer can be sure that it came from the payment computer. At **89** a payment system specific authenticator is added payment order. At **91** this authenticator is checked by the client computer. The steps at **89** are a dual of step **80**, and the steps at **91** are a dual of step **82**. The authentication means for steps **89** and **91** are described below.

Finally, settlement is performed at **92** in the external financial system **77** between external accounts that correspond to the sender and the beneficiary. If settlement is accomplished as part of real-time authorization at steps **86** and **87**, as may occur in a real-time debit network, then no other steps need to be taken. If settlement is not accomplished as part of the authorization process, then financial system messages are sent to interface **77** to effect settlement. Depending on the external accounts involved, these messages may include electronic funds transfer messages or automated clearinghouse messages.

In an alternate embodiment, at **92** settlement messages are sent to reconcile net transfer balances between principles on a temporal basis, for example once a day. In this embodiment the number of settlement messages can be less than the number of payment orders.

Authenticators may be created and checked using one of the following methods. The payment computer can use any of the first four methods, and the client computer can use any of the methods described.

In a first method for authenticators, at steps **80** or **89**, a digest of the payment order is signed by the sending computer using a public-key cryptographic system such as RSA. This signature is used as the authenticator. As is well known in the art, the signing can be accomplished using a private key created from a public-key pair, where the signing key is only known by the signer, and the other public key is known to the receiving computer. At the payment computer the public key corresponding to each sender is kept in credential database **76**. The private key for the payment service is also kept in database **76**. At steps **82** or **91**, the signature of the received message is checked using the public key known to the receiving computer.

In a second method for authenticators, at steps **80** or **89**, a digest of the payment order is signed by the sending computer with a private key cryptosystem such as DES. This signature is used as the authenticator. At the payment computer, the private key corresponding to each sender is kept in credential database **76**. At step **80**, a digest of the payment order is signed by the client computer, and at step **89** a digest of the payment order with an added approval code is signed by the payment computer using the same private key. At steps **82** or **91**, the signature of the received message is checked using the shared private key.

In a third method for authenticators, at step **80** the authenticator is computed by a protected device external to the system such as a Smart-Card. A protected device is specifically designed to be extremely difficult both to replicate and to compromise. In this method, the payment order is communicated at **80** to a Smart-Card. The Smart-Card computes and signs a digest of the payment order, and then communicates the signature back at **80** to be used as an authenticator. A Smart-Card produced authenticator uniquely associates a payment order with its creating Smart-Card. This is accomplished by having the Smart-Card contain a secret key "K" that is used to create a digital signature of the payment order. "K" is never released outside of the Smart-card. The Smart-Card is designed to make it computationally infeasible to compute "K" even with possession of the device. In this method, at step **82**, a signature checking key from database **76** is used to check the authenticator. In

an alternate embodiment, a user must manually signal their acceptance of each payment order on an input device that is part of the external device before the authenticator is created by the external device.

In a fourth method for authenticators, at steps **80** or **89**, a network address is used as an authenticator. At steps **82** or **91**, a digest of the payment order is sent back to the specified network address along with a random password. The computer at the specified network address must then return the payment order digest along with the password. If the network guarantees to deliver messages to the proper network address, this method will guarantee that the user or computer at the specified network address approves of the payment order. Assuming that network delivery is trusted, this method can be used to authenticate a sender computer's network address in a payment order. Alternatively, electronic mail can be used to send such confirmation messages between a user and the payment system.

In a fifth method for authenticators, at step **80**, the authenticator is produced by an external device that produces a sequence of non-predicable transaction identifiers that are device specific. The authenticator is entered by the user into the client computer by reading its display. One such device is described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,856,062. According to this method, at step **91**, the authenticator can be checked using the sender specific fixed code of the device which is kept in database **76**. This sequence of steps is also shown in FIG. **15** at steps **93** and **94**.

In a sixth method for authenticators, at step **80**, the authenticator is obtained by querying the user for a transaction identifier that is the next string from a physical list of one-time authorization strings. Such as list could be produced on a card, and the user can cross off authorization strings as they are used. According to this method, at step **91**, the authenticator is checked against the next expected string from the sender using database **76**. Database **76** can hold for each sender a list of random authorization strings, or can hold a sender specific secret key that was used to generate the list of authentication strings along with how many strings have been used so far. This sequence of steps is also shown in FIG. **15** at **93** and **94**.

In a seventh method for authenticators, at step **80** the authenticator is a previously obtained personal identification number (PIN) for the user. In this method in **91** the authenticator is checked against the expected PIN for the sender using database **76**.

As will be obvious to one skilled in the art, any of the methods for creating authenticators can be used together to increase system security. For example, authenticator method six can be used to create an authenticator based on a transaction identifier, and then a payment order including a transaction identifier can be given a further authenticator using authenticator method one. In this example the resulting authenticators would be checked with their respective methods.

A digest of a payment order can be created with an algorithm such as MD5 [R. Rivest, The MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm, MIT Laboratory for Computer Science, Network Working Group Request for Comments **1321**]. Alternatively, a digest can be the entire payment order or other functions of the payment order's component parts.

In addition in both the sales and payment systems alternate authenticator techniques can be used such as those described by Voydock and Kent in "Security Mechanisms in High-level Network Protocols", Computing Surveys Vol. 15, No. 2, June 1983. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, two-way authenticated byte-stream or remote procedure call interface connections that protect against replay can replace our message based authenticators.

Additions, subtractions, deletions, and other modifications of the described embodiment will be apparent to those practiced in the art and are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An open network payment system for transferring funds having real monetary value from a sender to a beneficiary, comprising:

a plurality of client computers; and

a payment computer;

the client computers and the payment computer being interconnected by a public packet switched communications network;

at least one of the client computers being programmed to construct a payment request specifying a payment amount to be transferred from a sender to a beneficiary, and to cause the payment request to be transmitted to the payment computer over the public packet switched communications network;

the payment computer being programmed to transmit a confirmation request message, over the public packet switched communications network, to one of the client computers that corresponds to a network address of the sender of the payment amount, and the client computer that corresponds to the sender of the payment amount being programmed, in response thereto, to transmit a confirmation message to the payment computer by electronic mail, in order to guarantee that the sender approves of the payment request;

the payment computer being programmed to cause funds having real monetary value to be transferred from the sender to the beneficiary conditioned on the payment request having been authorized based on an external credit card account or an external demand deposit account having sufficient funds or credit of real monetary value available to the sender.

2. A method of transferring funds having real monetary value from a sender to a beneficiary using a network payment system comprising a plurality of client computers and a payment computer interconnected by a public packet switched communications network, and comprising the steps of:

constructing a payment request at one of the client computers specifying a payment amount to be transferred from a sender to a beneficiary, and causing the payment request to be transmitted to the payment computer over the public packet switched communications network;

transmitting a confirmation request message over the public packet switched communications network from the payment computer to one of the client computers that corresponds to a network address of the sender of the payment amount, and, in response thereto, transmitting a confirmation message to the payment computer by electronic mail from the one of the client computers, in order to guarantee that the sender approves of the payment request; and

causing funds having real monetary value to be transferred from the sender to the beneficiary conditioned on the payment request having been authorized based on an external credit card account or an external demand deposit account having sufficient funds or credit of real monetary value available to the sender.

3. The method of claim **2** wherein:

the confirmation request message comprises a password; and

the method further comprises the step of responding to the confirmation request message by transmitting the password from the client computer back to the payment computer as at least part of the confirmation message.

4. The method of claim **2** wherein:

the client computer that corresponds to the sender of the payment amount is a buyer computer programmed to transmit a purchase message, in response to a user request, over the public packet switched communications network to at least one of a plurality of merchant computers; and

at least one of the merchant computers is programmed to receive the purchase message, and to cause a product to be sent to a party conditioned on a purchase transaction having been authorized in real time by the payment system through authorization of the payment request.

5. The method of claim **4** wherein the client computer programmed to construct the payment request is the client computer that corresponds to the sender of the payment amount.

6. The method of claim **4** wherein the client computer programmed to construct the payment request is one and the same with the merchant computer that receives the purchase message.

7. The method of claim **2** wherein the payment computer is programmed to cause a message to be transmitted into a financial authorization network external to the public packet switched communications network, in order to verify in real time that the sender has adequate funds or credit having real monetary value, and to receive an authorization from the financial authorization system in response to the message.

8. The method of claim **2** wherein the payment computer is programmed to cause information pertaining to the payment request and authorization to be recorded.

9. The method of claim **8** wherein the information pertaining to the payment request message and authorization is recorded in a settlement database.

10. The method of claim **2** wherein the payment computer is programmed to cause the funds to be transferred conditioned on at least one message transmitted over the public packet switched communications network in connection with transfer of the funds not being a replay of a message previously transmitted over the public packet switched communications network.

11. The method of claim **2** wherein the payment request comprises at least one digital signature of components that include components derived from the payment request, at least one of which digital signatures protects the payment request from forgery, including authenticating an identity of one of a plurality of principals as an originator of the payment request, at least one of which digital signatures protects the payment request from replay attack, and at least one of which digital signatures is computed based on a principal-specific secret key.

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